

DRŽAVNO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOGA JEZIKA
za 2. razred srednjih škola

ŠKOLSKA GODINA 2015. / 2016.

ZAOKRUŽI BROJ (1, 2 ili 3) LISTE U KOJOJ SE NATJEČEŠ:

- 1 Lista 2.A: gimnazije
- 2 Lista 2.B: ostale srednje škole
- 3 Lista C: školovani na engleskom jeziku duže od jedne školske godine

I UPIŠI ZAPORKU:

ZAPORKA (dobivena riječ): _____

DRUGI DIO TESTA

Slušanje s razumijevanjem:	5 bodova
Čitanje s razumijevanjem:	5 bodova
Uporaba jezika:	40 bodova

PART 2 - Task 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1: Snow

You will hear someone talk about snow. Listen carefully to the instructions. For each of the questions 1-5, choose ONE answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best according to the recording. Write the corresponding letter (A, B, C or D) on the Answer Sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

You have 30 seconds to read through all the questions.

The task begins with an example (0).

After you hear the recording for the second time, you have 1 minute to check your answers and transfer them to the separate Answer Sheet.

- (0) Why did the speaker not experience playing with snow when she was a child?
- A Her parents kept her indoors if it snowed in case she fell ill.
 - B She grew up in a coastal area where it never fell.
 - C The local authorities quickly removed what little there was.
 - D The area where she grew up was affected by climate change.
- (1) The speaker was unable to go on the school skiing holiday because
- A she couldn't overcome her fear of flying.
 - B she had injured herself and was unable to ski.
 - C her parents couldn't afford to pay for the trip.
 - D the holiday conflicted with an important family obligation.
- (2) The speaker thought the people in the place where she went to college
- A were poorly prepared whenever there was snow.
 - B just complained about the snow but never did anything.
 - C were naïve in their attitude towards snow.
 - D behaved rashly whenever there was snow.
- (3) What hadn't the speaker realised about the winters on the continent?
- A Exactly how low the temperatures could be.
 - B She would need to get different clothes.
 - C It could snow when you least expected it to.
 - D Their extreme effects on the human body.
- (4) What irritates the speaker about the snow cleaning rota in her building?
- A Certain people are unable to do it on time.
 - B Some residents get out of doing it.
 - C She thinks it's determined unfairly.
 - D In her opinion, it's very officious.
- (5) Which word best describes how the author's children played in the snow?
- A uninterestedly
 - B naughtily
 - C innocently
 - D recklessly

Task 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Task 2: Zoos

Read the following text and questions. For each of the questions 1-5, choose ONE answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best according to the text.

Write the corresponding letter (A, B, C or D) on the Answer Sheet.

The task begins with an example (0). Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

I've always been interested in wildlife, and you'll often find me in front of the TV watching a nature documentary or flicking through my kids' National Geographic magazines. As a child, it was almost a tradition for my family to visit the local zoo at least a couple of times a year, especially on special occasions such as birthdays. It was a rare example of an activity that united us all, which I suppose is why I still remember these occasions so vividly.

As an adult, I've had a more uneasy relationship with zoos. I recall being unsettled more than once by the scene of an elephant rocking its head obsessively. These are creatures that usually form large herds of two to three dozen animals, yet in captivity they seldom encounter more than a handful of their own kind. Likewise, in their natural environment they have enormous ranges rather than enclosed pens. It thus came as no surprise to learn that captive elephants have significantly lower life expectancies than those in the wild.

However, despite the ethical dilemmas posed by the existence of zoos, there are several benefits that they bring. There can be no denying the educational role that they fulfil, especially as far as children are concerned. Opponents of zoos argue that it is not necessary to go to a zoo to see a wild animal, but the fact is that were it not for zoos, the closest many people would get to experiencing animals other than pets would be the sparrows in our town squares. Zoos, if nothing else, are democratic and it is in this that their value chiefly lies. Other educational benefits are not restricted to children, as zoo and conservation workers from all over the globe can acquire crucial skills and knowledge from courses at good zoos. Naturally, none of this ignores the fact that the internet, TV and books all have their part to play too.

On top of this educational role, zoos make a significant contribution towards conservation. Had there been more thylacines in captivity, this large Australian mammal might never have become extinct in the 1930s. Although attempts to reintroduce endangered species have not had the anticipated results, maintaining populations in zoos provides a safety net in the event of unexpected catastrophes. For instance, it has been estimated that as many as 80% of Tasmanian devils in the wild have been wiped out by contagious disease in the last twenty years alone. Captive breeding programmes might be their only hope.

Animal rights campaigners complain that zoos imprison sentient creatures in degrading conditions. It cannot be denied that such circumstances can still be found in some institutions, but the fact is, as critics will readily acknowledge, enormous strides have been made in this regard.

Diets are richer and living space, although still restricted, is greater than it was and will continue to get better. In addition, another point that even the sternest opponents of zoos have to concede, animals bred and raised in captivity in most cases would struggle in the wild. Detractors are naïve in their belief that everything is hunky-dory in the wild, what with its predators, diseases and shortages.

Ethically speaking, zoos are a complex issue and even their most radical critics have an armoury of valid objections. It is particularly demanding to engage with someone whose central premise is that zoos are immoral full stop. It sometimes seems as if they are deaf to the voice of reason or that they believe that the rights of animals take precedence over those of people. The fact is that zoos are not going to be abolished any time soon, which means that the challenge facing us now is to ensure that such institutions continue to improve both in terms of the facilities they provide for animals and the benefits they offer to people.

- (0) According to the first paragraph, what was the significance of zoos in the author's childhood?
- A They brought family members closer to each other.
 - B They helped her develop her interest in wildlife.
 - C They provided long-lasting memories.
 - D They were the focus of regular activities.
- (1) What has the author found disturbing about captive elephants?
- A The lack of company that they have.
 - B The insufficient space that they receive.
 - C The behaviours that they can exhibit.
 - D The noticeably decreased life expectancies they have.
- (2) The author believes that the main educational advantage of zoos is that they
- A allow broad access to wildlife without the restrictions of social factors.
 - B are an important alternative to more traditional media.
 - C are particularly effective as a tool in teaching children.
 - D fulfil a vital role in providing hands-on training for wildlife workers.
- (3) Zoos have an important conservation function because they
- A prevent sudden disastrous decreases in wild populations of animals.
 - B play a successful role in returning certain species to the wild.
 - C provide a pool that can be used to ward off the elimination of a species.
 - D have averted the complete extinction of endangered animals.
- (4) The author is of the opinion that opponents of zoos ignore the fact that
- A the quality of the food that animals receive in zoos has improved.
 - B animals in zoos have far more room than was the case previously.
 - C animals reintroduced into the wild would find it extremely difficult to adapt.
 - D the lives of free animals are actually full of stress and danger.
- (5) Why does the author find arguing with people opposed to zoos difficult?
- A They believe in animal rights more than human ones.
 - B They are unconditionally against the idea of zoos.
 - C They actually have some very strong arguments.
 - D They are not willing to listen to different points of view.

(5 points)

Tasks 3 - 6: ENGLISH IN USE

Task 3: Fish n' Chips

Read the text below and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each numbered space.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

If challenged to (0) B a traditional English dish, there's a fair chance that the respondent would say fish and chips. The presence of fried fish in the British Isles probably (1) _____ back as far as Roman times, but it was the Industrial Revolution that saw its popularisation and put it on the road towards becoming a national culinary and cultural icon. This was (2) _____ to the use of trawling as a fishing method, which meant that larger quantities of fish could be caught. The increased supply pushed down prices. The (3) _____ spread of the railway network meant that fresh fish could be swiftly transferred to the nation's industrial centres. It also appears from documentary evidence that chips made their (4) _____ at roughly the same time. Based on historical records, it has been (5) _____ the first fish and chips shop opened in the nation's capital in 1860. The dish soon took off, as besides being tasty and (6) _____ with protein, it was relatively inexpensive. The abundance of fish supplies in the nation's seas meant that during World War II, fish and chips was one of the few foods that was not subject to (7) _____.

This seems far removed from today when declining stocks have emptied the seas and pushed prices up to such an extent that a portion of fish and chips will (8) _____ you back a fair amount. Another change is that the traditional newspaper wrapping has been discontinued on health and safety (9) _____ after it was deemed unhygienic by the European Union. If you want to buy fish and chips to take away these days, you'll have to get them in (10) _____ paper or a cardboard or plastic box.

(10 points)

(0) A label	B name	C term	D nominate
(1) A traces	B stretches	C locates	D trails
(2) A relating	B leading	C owing	D according
(3) A instantaneous	B consecutive	C concurrent	D synchronised
(4) A appearance	B emergence	C development	D growth
(5) A defined	B determined	C fixed	D finalised
(6) A rammed	B crowded	C compacted	D packed
(7) A rationing	B limiting	C restricting	D controlling
(8) A push	B hit	C put	D set
(9) A basis	B grounds	C foundations	D sources
(10) A bare	B usual	C plain	D clear

Task 4: The History of Libraries

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use **ONLY ONE** word each time. Write your choice on the Answer Sheet.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Libraries have existed as long as (0) there has been literacy. The Sumerians are believed to (1) _____ created the first libraries some four and a half millennia ago. These early libraries were engaged in the preservation of texts inscribed on clay tablets. During the classical period, the most famous library of (2) _____ kind was in Alexandria, which housed works written on papyrus rolls. Unfortunately, this burned (3) _____, which resulted in the loss of much of the ancient world's knowledge. The advent of Christianity meant that many classical libraries were allowed to fall into ruin, as (4) _____ was felt that the pagan texts of the Greeks and Romans were not worth preserving. Consequently, libraries (5) _____ on an increasingly Christian nature.

During the Dark Ages, the Byzantine Empire had a central role (6) _____ it came to preserving written knowledge in the east of Europe. The most celebrated book collection in this part of the world was (7) _____ of the Imperial Library of Constantinople. This was the greatest library in Europe, but the collection suffered in several blazes prior (8) _____ being finally destroyed during the Ottoman conquest of the city in 1453.

Mediaeval libraries flourished under Islam, such as (9) _____ one in Baghdad. However, many of these suffered the fate of (10) _____ counterparts in Christian Europe and were devastated during the Mongol invasions.

Monastic orders (11) _____ a vital role to play in preserving books during this period. Monks painstakingly copied manuscripts (12) _____ hand. Such (13) _____ the preciousness of books during this era that they were often chained to the shelves to protect (14) _____ against theft.

The Renaissance and the invention of the printing press led to the growth of libraries, though it (15) _____ take until the end of the 17th century before the first public ones began to appear in Europe.

(15 points)

Task 5: Sir George Martin

Read the following text. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the same line.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

George Martin was a record producer who became known as the 'Fifth Beatle' due to his (0) involvement with the group. He had an unremarkable childhood, although he won a (1) _____ to grammar school. During World War II, he served in the Royal Navy, from which he was (2) _____ in 1947. After the war, having graduated from music school, he (3) _____ employment in the music business and got a job working for EMI. Initially, he worked on the production of humorous and (4) _____ records. Many of these went on to become hits, which boosted the firm's (5) _____ and Martin's own reputation and position.

In 1962, Martin was introduced to a band from Liverpool called *The Beatles*. It seems he was not particularly impressed at first, describing them as (6) _____. He felt they needed a more solid drummer in the studio, which ultimately resulted in Pete Best's (7) _____ and his being replaced by Ringo Starr.

Martin brought his (8) _____ to bear in many ways. For instance, he persuaded the group to speed up "Please Please Me", after which he (9) _____ announced: "Gentlemen, you've just recorded your first number one hit!" The rest, as they say, is history.

George Martin would later receive a (10) _____ for his services to the music industry.

(0) INVOLVE

(1) SCHOOL

(2) CHARGE

(3) SEEK

(4) NOVEL

(5) PROFIT

(6) PROMISE

(7) DISMISS

(8) EXPERT

(9) PROPHET

(10) KNIGHT

(10 points)

Task 6: Sentence Transformations

For questions 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the first sentence using the word in brackets. **DO NOT CHANGE THE GIVEN WORD.** Use **FOUR** words, including the given word. Only write the missing words on the answer sheet.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

(0) She lets her kids do exactly what they want when they are on holiday. (**own**)

She lets her kids **get their own way** when they are on holiday.

(1) Phil asked Mary if she could help with the dishes. (**lending**)

Phil asked Mary if she would with the dishes.

(2) Jane likes to go out for a long walk in the country from time to time. (**in**)

Jane likes to go out for a long walk in the country while.

(3) The goalkeeper was suspended for three games for being sent off. (**received**)

The goalkeeper for being sent off.

(4) Dave offered to pay for our meal in the restaurant. (**foot**)

Dave said that he for our meal in the restaurant.

(5) The government is trying to reduce the amount of money it wastes. (**down**)

The government is trying to spending.

(5 points)

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST